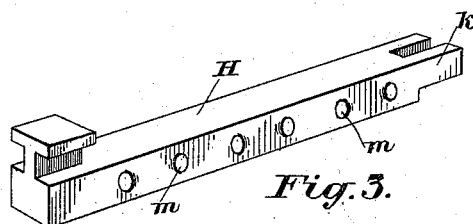
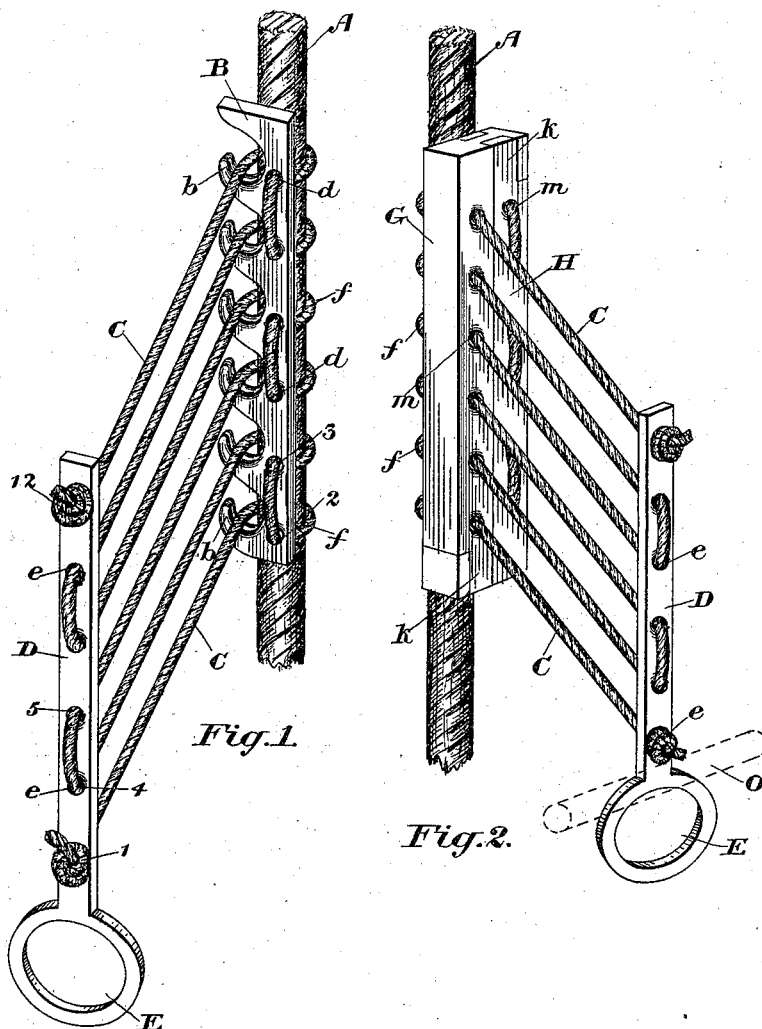


(No Model.)

A. K. EVANS.
ROPE GRIP OR SELVAGEE STROP.

No. 383,803.

Patented May 29, 1888.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR K. EVANS, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ROPE-GRIP OR SELVAGEE-STROP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,803, dated May 29, 1888.

Application filed September 26, 1887. Serial No. 250,710. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR KELLY EVANS, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, civil engineer, have invented a certain new and Improved Rope-Grip or Selvagee-Strop, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to provide a cheap and simple device whereby a grip can be secured on a rope or wire, so that a strain may be readily placed on the same; and it consists, essentially, of pieces of suitably-shaped metal or other rigid material, through which a piece of marline or tarred rope is passed and secured at both ends to the straining-piece after encircling with a series of loops the rope or other article to be gripped, so that when a strain is put on the straining-piece the loops encircling the rope to be gripped will tighten up in a uniform manner and firmly hold the rope to be strained, without any possibility of slipping or of injuring the rope or wire so clutched, as hereinafter more particularly described.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my gripping device. Fig. 2 is an alternative form of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail of piece H.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate similar parts in the different figures.

In Fig. 1, A is the portion of the rope or wire on which it is desired to place a strain. B is a metal plate, preferably of malleable cast-iron, and provided on one side with a uniform series of hook-shaped projections, *b*, the ends of which are slightly turned to one side, so that when the device is in operation the rope or piece of marline C, which is designed to be looped over the rope A, may fit better on the beds formed by their projections *b*. *d* are holes formed or punched in the metal plate B opposite to and corresponding in number with the hook-shaped projections *b*. These holes are made sufficiently large to permit of the rope working easily through them, and are beveled off at the edges to prevent the rope cutting. D is what I call a "straining-piece," pierced with the same number of holes as in plate B. The number of holes through which the marling or gripping rope C is passed, as well as the number of hook-shaped projections, can be greater or less in number than shown, as may be desired. On the end of the straining-

piece D there is a hook or ring, E, designed to receive and hold the hook of a luff-tackle, purchase, or other device, by means of which power is applied to the straining-piece D. The rope or marline is first passed through hole No. 1 in the straining-piece, the end being knotted so as not to draw through the hole. It is then passed through holes 2 and 3 in plate B, then through holes 4 and 5 in the straining-piece D, and so on until all the holes in the two pieces are threaded by the marline, and the other end of the rope knotted at hole 12 to prevent it slipping through. Of course it is immaterial at which end of the pieces the threading is commenced. To grip the rope, the plate B is placed against the article or rope to be gripped. The straining-piece is then passed round rope A, and each row of the piece of marline which has been passed alternately from the straining-piece D to the plate B is placed in its appropriate bed over the hooked projections *b* in the plate B. When a strain is put on the straining-piece D, the loops *f* of the marline tighten up on the rope A in a uniform manner, and the greater the pull on the straining-piece D the stronger grip will the loops *f* have on the rope A.

Fig. 2 is an alternative form by which the same result may be attained, but in a less simple manner. In this case, instead of plate B there are two separate pieces, G and H, with T-shaped projections formed at one end of each, and shoulders *k* cut out of the other and pierced with a corresponding series of holes, *m*. The pieces G and H being separated, the rope A is passed between them and the pieces G and H fitted together, the shoulders *k* engaging against the T-shaped projections on the respective pieces. The drawings clearly indicate the manner in which the marline is threaded, and it is obvious that when a strain is put on the straining-piece D the loops *f* are tightened up on the rope A, which becomes firmly gripped in a manner similar to that shown under the other figure.

Fig. 3 is a detail of piece H, the other piece, G, being similar in form, and when fitted on piece H being end for end. In this view the T-shaped projection at the end is shown, as well as the notch forming shoulder *k* at the other.

This gripping device is peculiarly adapted for getting a strain on ropes or standing rigging, whether made of rope or wire, or may be utilized in taking up the slack in wires of large size, such as those used for electric lighting, &c. When used for taking up the slack of wire, a cross-bar, O, may be cast on the straining-piece, so as to afford a better hold.

What I claim as my invention is—

10 1. In a rope-grip, a strip of rigid material, a straining-piece, and a series of loops attached to one side of said strip, adapted to pass around the rope to be gripped, and through openings on the opposite side of said grip to said strain-

15 ing-piece, substantially as described.

2. In a rope-grip, a strip of rigid material having openings on the opposite sides, a series of loops passing through said openings, and a straining-piece, to which one end of each of

20 said loops is connected, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with rope A, of plate B, having hooked projections *b* and holes *d*, the straining-piece D, provided with ring E and holes *e*, and the rope or marline C, secured to said plate B and straining-piece D, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

4. The combination, with the rope A, of the pieces G and H, having holes *m*, T-shaped projections, and notched so as to form shoulders *k*, the rope or marline C, secured to said pieces G and H, and the straining-piece D, having holes *e* and ring E, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, September 21, 1887.

ARTHUR K. EVANS.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,
CHAS. H. RICHES.